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Riot Police Fight Demonstrators In Polish Cities

By John Darnton

New York Times Service

WARSAW — With truncheons, water cannons, flares and tear gas, riot police battled demonstrators in Warsaw and other cities Monday as protests against the martial law government increased.

The violence began in Warsaw shortly after 4 p.m. when a crowd of about 10,000 assembled in Castle Square in the Old Town area and chanting slogans in support of the suspended labor union Solidarity, tried to march to Victory Square four blocks away.

The police, carrying shields and swinging truncheons, charged the crowd. The crowd retreated into the narrow, cobblestoned streets and, breaking into knots of several thousand, engaged in hit-and-run clashes with the police that continued as night fell.

Flares Are Fired

Groups broke away to carry the demonstration to other parts of the city, including Warsaw University, Dzierzynski Square and the main central thoroughfares of Marszalkowska and Jerozolimska, where a heavily equipped squadron of riot police fired flares to protect the Communist Party Central Committee building.

By evening, as clouds of tear gas hung over the city, helicopters hovered overhead and ambulances screamed down major streets. Warsaw seemed to be a besieged city. In many places, the red flags of the Communist Party, put up for Saturday's May Day celebration, were ripped down and thrown into gutters.

The number of injured was not immediately known. Journalists saw scores of persons beaten by police and one or two struck by flares fired from close range. An ambulance driver said three hours after the clashes began that he knew of four persons severely enough to require hospitalization.

State television said in an early broadcast that the authorities were considering reimposing a curfew. A nationwide curfew that had been imposed when martial law was declared last Dec. 13 was lifted Sunday night because of what the government said was a growing climate of law and order.

Warsaw television said riots continued into the night in Gdańsk and other cities. Solidarity sources said earlier that demonstrations were planned in Gdańsk,

the birthplace of the independent union, where there had been several days of violent protests in late December.

As blue-uniformed riot police with heavy plastic shields fanned out in several directions from Victory Square to disperse the protesters, telephone lines in many parts of the town were cut off. A similar communications blackout was imposed the night that martial law was declared.

Monday's demonstrations were called by opponents of the government to commemorate the 191st anniversary of the Polish constitution of 1791, which has for years been a special occasion for the unofficial opposition. The date had been ignored by the Communist regime until last year, when, under liberalization pressure from Solidarity, government officials observed it with wreath-laying ceremonies.

This year, Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski, the military leader, presided over a brief flag-raising ceremony Monday morning, standing in the exact spot where police charged demonstrators five hours later.

Police had made a show of force earlier Monday in Warsaw after warning that they had been told by authorities to "counteract" unauthorized demonstrations.

On Saturday, a crowd estimated at 50,000 attended Solidarity's counterpart to the Communist Party May Day observances, and there were also demonstrations in Gdańsk. Officials made no attempt to disrupt them.

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Francis Pym, the British foreign secretary, at a news conference Monday at the United Nations on the Falklands crisis.

U.S. Willing to Accept October Summit Talks

United Press International

WASHINGTON — President Reagan will accept an invitation from Soviet President Leonid I. Brezhnev for a summit meeting in October aimed at breaking the stalemate on nuclear arms control, White House officials said Monday.

Larry M. Speakes, the deputy White House press secretary, later told reporters, "As the president has said for a long time, he will consider a summit meeting with Brezhnev to be held at an appropriate time. Such meetings should be well-prepared and hold reasonable prospects for positive results."

Mr. Speakes' statement did not acknowledge acceptance of Mr. Brezhnev's summit proposal, but officials indicated the wording was not intended to deny the earlier report.

The pressure on Mr. Reagan to participate in a summit has mounted with the expanding debate on the possibility of a nuclear war and calls for a nuclear weapons freeze.

U.S. officials have indicated that Mr. Reagan might deliver a major foreign policy address this month. Some observers expect him to make an affirmative statement on arms reduction before his trip to Europe starting June 2.

During his trip, which will take him to Paris, Rome, London, Bonn and Berlin, Mr. Reagan is expected to face large anti-nuclear and anti-American demonstrations.

In Hamburg, the newspaper *Die Welt* said in a dispatch from Washington that Mr. Reagan's advisers are considering a meeting between Mr. Reagan and Mr. Brezhnev during the European tour, perhaps in Berlin on June 11 or 12.

Tired to Sink'

Asked whether it was intended to sink the Argentine cruiser or cripple it, the spokesman said: "My understanding is that if a shot is fired, the shot is fired to sink."

Beside the cruiser, Argentina's navy has one aircraft carrier, seven destroyers, seven frigates, four submarines (one of them knocked out in an earlier British assault on South Georgia), nine patrol craft, two fast gunboats and two torpedo boats, according to the latest edition of the reference book *Jane's Fighting Ships*.

Monday's announcement (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Irish Willing to Be Hosts

DUBLIN (AP) — Premier Charles J. Haughey's government said Monday it was prepared to act as host to a meeting between Mr. Reagan and Mr. Brezhnev.

But a government spokesman stressed that no official request had been received from Washington or Moscow to stage such a summit.

The 11 governments have agreed on one reference air fare that will largely reflect current fare levels.

Participants in the negotiations and spokesmen for some airlines said it was hard to predict what effect the agreement would have on present fares.

Ron Scobling, a spokesman for British Airways, said that airlines would be able to put through fare changes much faster under Sun- day's agreement, because if fares stay within the prescribed limits they will automatically be approved by aviation authorities of the various governments.

Fare changes now must be approved by the various aviation agencies of each government.

Mr. Scobling predicted that, as a result of the agreement, most carriers probably would impose smaller fare increases more often.

The countries initiating the fare structure were Belgium, Britain, West Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, the Netherlands, Spain, Yugoslavia and the United States.

Mr. Scobling said the representative from Portugal had agreed to the pact and would initial it later.

INSIDE

The Iran Plot

Kazem Sharlamadari, 82, a religious leader accused of supporting a plot to overthrow Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, has repented and asked for forgiveness, the Iranian news agency said. The agency did not say whether Ayatollah Khomeini agreed to grant a pardon. Page 4.

Amoco Cadiz

When the supertanker Amoco Cadiz sailed into disaster four years ago off the Brittany coast of France, it spawned the most expensive maritime litigation case in history. The out-sized legal battle starts in Chicago. Page 4.

TOMORROW

Saudi Arabia

A 12-page supplement on industrialization and development in Saudi Arabia will appear in tomorrow's IHT.

British Sub Torpedoes Cruiser; Argentina 'Presumes' It Is Sunk

QE2 Drafted For Use as Troop Carrier

From Agency Dispatches

LONDON — As naval warfare around the Falkland Islands intensified, the British government said Monday that it would send an infantry brigade of about 3,000 men to the South Atlantic, raising to about 8,000 the number of troops committed to the recovery of the islands from Argentina.

To transport the brigade, the government is requisitioning the Queen Elizabeth 2 luxury liner, the last transatlantic passenger ship, throwing into havoc the vacation plans of thousands of tourists. The announcement brought back memories of World War II when the QE2's royal predecessors, the Queen Elizabeth and the Queen Mary, transported tens of thousands of U.S. troops to Britain for the war effort.

In the space of a few hours Monday morning, the Defense Ministry announced that a nuclear submarine had torpedoed Argentina's second largest warship, the cruiser General Belgrano, and that helicopters sank a patrol boat and damaged another without any British losses. The General Belgrano, known as the USS Phoenix before being sold to Argentina in 1951, was a survivor of Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor in 1941.

The ministry did not provide any information on casualties in either attack.

Ian MacDonald, a ministry spokesman, said that the cruiser was operating Sunday evening south of the Falklands outside the 200-mile (320-kilometer) total exclusion zone and "presented a significant threat to our ships in the vicinity of the Falkland Islands."

Aside from the blockade area enforced since Friday, Britain has proclaimed a "bubble" around the task force and has warned that any Argentine vessels in the vicinity of the ships "would encounter an appropriate response."

The patrol boats, believed to be converted tugs, were attacked north of East Falkland, 90 miles inside the zone, after they fired on a Sea King reconnaissance helicopter.

Mr. MacDonald said, "Lynx helicopters from destroyers or frigates in the task force" then engaged the ships with missiles, "be it sinking one and damaging the other."

The helicopters returned safely and later lifesaving equipment was dropped close to the damaged vessel, he said. There was no information on survivors from the sunken ship which may have carried as many as 28 sailors.

A spokesman said that the attack on the General Belgrano was in accordance with orders given to Rear Adm. John F. Woodward, the task force commander, based on the right of self-defense under Article 51 of the United Nations Charter.

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Ian MacDonald, a British Defense Ministry spokesman, as he announced Monday that the liner Queen Elizabeth 2 had been requisitioned to transport an infantry brigade to the Falklands.

Pym Asserts Fighting Could Lead to Talks

From Agency Dispatches

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. — Foreign Secretary Francis Pym of Britain said Monday that when Britain succeeded in the Falkland Islands crisis — and he emphasized that "we intend to succeed" — the world would be a safer place.

At a news conference after a meeting with United Nations officials, Mr. Pym said the issue was not "just a little argument down in the South Atlantic about a small group of islands with only a few people involved."

"We are talking here about the right of democracies, the right of people to choose the kind of life they want for themselves," he said. "That's why the British Navy has gone 5,000 miles."

Mr. Pym, who conferred Sunday night with Secretary-General Javier Pérez de Cuellar, said: "When we succeed — we intend to succeed, if possible by a negotiated settlement, but if not, by force — the world will be a safer place, because people will realize that there are fundamental rights which the free democracies of the world will stand up to defend."

Mr. Pym said the buildup of military pressure must have an effect and that he hoped the Argentine government would soon realize that it must withdraw from the Falklands and return to the negotiating table.

After returning to London later in the day, Mr. Pym repeatedly refused to reply when asked if he anticipated more attacks against Argentine forces.

Referring to British attacks on an Argentine cruiser and two patrol boats, Mr. Pym said in New York: "The choice is really theirs. We don't want to make any further attack on them or anything at the moment. We want them to withdraw."

Asked whether it was up to Argentina to make the first move, he said: "Basically, yes, it is. They started this war. They invaded the Falklands."

The Argentine source added: "Of course we will reject it again, and thus we will appear before world opinion as an intransigent, stubborn and warlike country."

In Washington, a State Department spokesman declined comment on Argentina's rejection of the plan, which called for a cease-fire and withdrawal of forces from the islands. Mr. Haig discussed it with Peru's president Sunday night before the Argentine rebuff.

Claims Are Reduced

The Argentine Joint Chiefs of Staff on Sunday night reduced their victory claims over British forces in the fighting, which began Saturday when British warplanes bombed the airfield at Stanley, the Falklands capital.

The new report said two Sea Harrier fighter-bombers had been shot down and six more probably crashed in the sea. It said Argentine planes damaged three unidentified British frigates and hit "several" other vessels.

Argentina previously had said that its forces downed 11 British planes and two helicopters and had damaged four frigates, an aircraft carrier and "some destroyers."

The Argentines have admitted losing two Mirage-type Dagger fighters. The British have said that they downed two Argentine Mirages and one Canberra bomber, and damaged another Canberra.

Neither side has told of casualties among soldiers.

The conflict has sharpened rapidly since the weekend, when the British task force launched air raids against military targets on the Falklands.

Lt. Gen. Leopoldo Galtieri, the Argentine president, conferred Sunday with his Cabinet and the two other members of the junta, the air force and navy chiefs, to discuss their next moves.

Gen. Galtieri said Argentina (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)



Members of the Polish militia watched Solidarity's May Day demonstration in central Warsaw.

By Agis Salpukas

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The United States and 10 European countries have agreed to establish a new fare structure for North Atlantic flights that allows airlines more freedom in raising or lowering plane fares.

The multilateral agreement, initialed Sunday in Washington by representatives of the countries, will be formally signed later. It guarantees governmental approval of fare changes within certain agreed-upon zones, effective July 1.

The agreement puts in the marketplace a much more competitive structure with not nearly as much government involvement," said Darnell M. Trent, deputy secretary of transportation, who headed the U.S. delegation at the talks.

The agreement also will make it possible for major carriers in the North Atlantic to fix fares through the International Air Transport Association, an industry group that in the past acted much like a cartel to control fares.

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6 Soviet Spy Satellites Reportedly Watching South Atlantic Region

By Richard Halloran
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Soviet Union has placed six and possibly eight intelligence-gathering satellites over the South Atlantic to watch Argentine and British military movements, according to military analysts here.

The analysts said they presumed that some of the information from the satellites was being passed to the Argentine government. But they said they had no proof that the Soviet Union had been informing the Argentines.

A senior State Department official said Argentine leaders had told Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. that they would accept such help from the Soviet Union. But the official said that policy might change in the future, which would mean a sharp shift in policy for the military junta.

The United States has two photographic satellites over the region, and Washington has been passing whatever information it gets to the British, the analysts said.

Details of the Soviet and U.S. satellite operations appeared in Defense Daily, a newsletter published in Washington, and were confirmed, with some elaboration, by the analysts.

Officials Disagree On Pop Culture, Pravda Reports

By Richard Halloran
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — A fierce debate is taking place at the Soviet Ministry of Culture over the growing influence of Western-style pop culture among young Russians, Pravda said Monday.

The newspaper severely criticized some young musicians who, it said, betray the spirit of traditional folk culture and "mindlessly copy the model of Western popular music."

"The soloists of one musical group related with pleasure how people often smashed glass at their concerts and how they required large detachments of police to control them," it said. "The pulsing lights, the smoke and the convulsive rhythm of the music lead a part of the audience to tap its feet and whistle."

The Pravda article was the most authoritative in a recent series of press attacks on pop culture. But opinions clearly differ within the Communist youth leadership on how far authorities can go in discouraging the trend without alienating young people.

A recent Culture Ministry conference on popular music concerts produced "exchanges of opinion and heated arguments, which demonstrated that the discussion was timely and expedient," Pravda said.

Despite efforts by several U.S. administrations to seek greater cooperation in weapons development, the current situation is "largely a facade," one of the sponsors, Sen. William V. Roth Jr., Republican of Delaware, said in a speech on the Senate floor.

"Neither NATO as a military organization, nor the defense industries supporting it, have functioned as unified and integrated systems," Sen. Roth added. "There is, in short, less to NATO than meets the eye."

The coördinating resolution sponsored by Sen. Roth, Sen. John H. Glenn Jr., Democrat of Ohio, and Sen. Sam Nunn, Democrat of Georgia, said the conventional forces of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization are "qualitatively uneven and quantitatively inferior" to those of the Warsaw Pact.

To help remedy this imbalance, it asked President Reagan to propose at the NATO summit meeting in Bonn in June that the allies "pool their defense efforts and resources to create, at acceptable costs, a credible, collective conventional force for the defense of the North Atlantic area."

The Soviet Union placed the most recent of the satellites, Cosmos 1354, into orbit Wednesday to intercept communications. It is the second electronic listening satellite the Soviet Union has put up in the region; the first was Cosmos 1346 on March 31, before the Argentine seizure of the islands on April 2.

The Russians also put up a radar sensing satellite, Cosmos 1345, on March 31. That device picks up radar transmissions, particularly from ships.

Photographic Capsules

On the day of the Argentine seizure of the Falklands, the Russians sent up a photographic reconnaissance satellite, Cosmos 1347, that is capable of taking high-resolution pictures of objects on the ground. That satellite drops photographic capsules when it passes over the Soviet Union.

Nearly three weeks later, as the British fleet steamed through the South Atlantic on April 21, the Soviet Union sent up another radar-sensing satellite, Cosmos 1351, presumably to track ship movements. Another photographic satellite, Cosmos 1352, was put up at the same time.

The Russians are believed to have sent up two more photographic satellites, Cosmos 1350 on April 16 and Cosmos 1353 on April 23, but the analysts said they were not certain.

The analysis also pointed out that photographic surveillance has been limited lately at best. Winter is beginning in that area, meaning the days have been growing shorter. In addition, the weather has generally been foul and overcast. Thus, radar and communication interceptions have been much more useful than photographic monitoring, the analysts said.

Military analysts also said, however, that the British fleet was capable of masking its transmissions with jammers or deception devices. They are also equipped with radar-sensing devices.

While Argentina was believed to lack most highly technical intelligence-gathering devices, the military analysts said the Argentines had been conducting long-range photo reconnaissance of the British fleet by means of commercial aircraft.

Unified Criteria For NATO Arms Urged by Senators

By Richard Halloran
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Saying the failure of NATO to develop common weapons has driven military costs to dangerous levels, three U.S. senators introduced a resolution Monday calling on President Reagan to propose an unified system for the alliance's defense forces.

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In a speech in this town in central France, Mr. Mitterrand said recent incidents show that France is being used as a battleground for "international antagonisms," adding that "this terrorism is for the most part an imported article, made abroad."

Eight persons, including two foreign diplomats, have been killed in terrorist attacks in France this year. Two Syrian diplomats were expelled last month after a car bomb killed one person and injured 60 others in Paris.

He wanted, he said, "to live in a country where a man can work honestly and does not need to live in constant fear." His decision was prompted by the Polish government.

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Joining in inauguration ceremonies for Alvaro Alfredo Magaña, right, El Salvador's provisional president, were, from left: Gen. Jaime Abdi Gutiérrez, the former vice president; José Napoleón Duarte, the former president; and Roberto D'Aubuisson, the Constituent Assembly leader.

Magaña Takes Oath as President Of El Salvador, Appeals for Peace

By Richard J. Meislin
New York Times Service

warmly when the oath was completed.

The three vice presidents were sworn in minutes later as the outgoing civilian-military junta, headed by José Napoleón Duarte, looked on.

The vice presidents, representing the major political parties, are Raúl Molina Martínez of the conservative National Conciliation Party, Mauricio Gutiérrez Castro of the Nationalist Republican Alliance, and Pablo Mauricio Avergue of the centrist Christian Democrats.

The new president promised that his Cabinet, which is expected to be named next week, would also represent a spectrum of political interests to further "national unity."

Mr. Magaña, a 56-year-old lawyer and economist, is a political centrist with close ties to the Salvadoran armed forces. He has headed the country's largest mortgage bank for the last 17 years.

Mr. Magaña's speech repeatedly

stressed the need for unity and sacrifice to end the civil war that has convulsed the country for the last two years, and to restore its shattered economy.

The oath was administered by Roberto D'Aubuisson, president of the Constituent Assembly and of the far-right Nationalist Republican Alliance.

Mr. D'Aubuisson had bitterly opposed Mr. Magaña's candidacy, maintaining that it was forced on the Constituent Assembly by the military, but the two embraced.

Dignitaries Present

The government changed hands shortly before noon Sunday as Mr. Magaña took the oath of office before hundreds of Salvadorans and foreign dignitaries in the heavily guarded Legislative Palace.

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Mr. D'Aubuisson had bitterly opposed Mr. Magaña's candidacy, maintaining that it was forced on the Constituent Assembly by the military, but the two embraced.

Car Bomb Kills Italian Man

REGGIO DI CALABRIA, Italy — A car bomb in this southern Italian seaport on Monday killed a building contractor who had received extortion threats from the Mafia; police said.

For over 100 years the business community has relied increasingly on the telephone as its most essential line of communication. Yet despite this long period of technological improvement, the basic wire-and-switch concept of telephony has remained until now unchanged, a situation which, in view of the information revolution of the Eighties, cannot continue. Business telephony has entered a new era in which conventional technology is not able to keep pace with the demands of the future.

The TBX, a new Philips development for small-business communications, is now available in most areas. But Philips can help improve business efficiency in other ways too, as the following examples illustrate.



PHILIPS

U.S. Cities Confronted With Rising Number of Homeless

By Judith Cummings
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Cities all over the United States are straining with the problem of what to do about homeless people.

Like New York City, which has had to commit unprecedented resources to cope with an expanding street population, urban centers across the country are being forced to abandon the illusion that there is a place for everybody and everybody is in his place.

In the industrial Northeast, Columbus, Ohio, is not the hardest hit city economically. Yet last fall the city, with a population of half a million, was forced to open its first public shelter.

"We are handling the walking wounded," said the Rev. Gary Witte, who runs the city's new Open Shelter. "When you accommodate 150 a night in a city of Columbus' size, where there was no such facility six months ago, you just know there's a great need..."

In Houston, the Travelers Aid Society receives 1,000 hard-pressed people a month, a group that the Houston director, Virginia Cuviller, calls "the economically displaced." The figure has increased nearly 40 percent from a year ago.

Whether they sleep on grates in the pavement in the East, in airport toilets in the West or in idle boxcars somewhere between the West and the East, America's ability and will to cope with an economy in decline.

Several Causes Cited

Social welfare agencies and local government officials, who say there is no reliable estimate of numbers, view the problem as a result of many broad changes in American life. These are the causes they most often cite:

• The slumping national economy.

• Cuts in federal and state aid programs and more stringent administration of disability programs.

• Disappearing institutional support for the mentally disabled.

• Moves to evict agencies for the poor people from central-city areas undergoing redevelopment.

• A shrinking in the supply of low-cost housing.

• Weaker family ties.

Officials of local governments and agencies say they are concerned because the steps being taken to aid the homeless are inadequate and because public policy is needed at the national level to address the economic and social causes and effects.

They report finding more and more women and younger people, particularly blacks and members of other minority groups, slipping into a category that was once dominated by alcohol-ravaged older men. Many of the new homeless are the victims of the high unemployment rate.

Another was the armed forces, which he said "loyally fulfilled their promise to guarantee, protect and defend the electoral process." A third was the "governments of the countries that helped us in our difficult hours."

Slumping Economy and Cuts in Aid Are Cited as Causes

In Washington, 13,600 housing units have been converted to condominiums in the last five years and the cost of housing has skyrocketed. In those five years, the city has had to increase its shelter capacity fivefold, from 200 beds to nearly 1,000. A city housing official, Maria Manikian, cited a study showing that as many as 50,000 families could be displaced by 1986.

While some cities are working to add municipal shelters, forces are at work in other areas to reduce the number of homeless in the central city. San Diego has an ambitious downtown redevelopment project that has replaced low-cost hotels with new office buildings and shopping areas. The existing

missions in the area say they have

been urged to relocate by those who fear that derelicts will spoil the renewal project's chances for success.

An important part of the national debate over what to do about the homeless turns on the question of whether provision of more shelter space encourages more people to rely on it.

Robert M. Hayes, a lawyer for the Coalition for the Homeless, brought a lawsuit that resulted in a landmark consent decree in 1981 in New York requiring the city to provide a specified standard of shelter for any homeless man asking for it.

Conference Set

Since then the city's shelter capacity has doubled and the influx of clients has prompted officials such as Calvin Reid, director of the Men's Shelter, to complain, "As you improve the services, you stimulate demand."

National organizing efforts have been begun by those who reject policies designed to discourage applicants to shelters. This week in Boston, the National Conference

on Social Welfare will convene a meeting at which the public agencies and traditional providers of shelter such as the Salvation Army and Volunteers of America will attempt to form a coalition.

Meanwhile,

the supply of housing

for the very poor is dwindling. Washington, which has a rental vacancy rate of 2 percent, has 22,000 occupied public housing units and 10,000 people on a waiting list. In Detroit, the tightening of eligibility rules for emergency shelter, made for economy reasons, have caused placements to drop from 4,000 adults and 2,030 families in 1979 to 910 adults and 1,192 families in 1981.

People with mental disabilities

have been increasing the street population since a reform movement 20 years ago required that they be released from hospitals unless they were dangerous to others or themselves. Many, along with the elderly and physically disabled, have lived in community homes, where they have been housed in exchange for their general assistance or Social Security checks.

Concerns are beginning to be voiced by officials that with reduc-

"Where are we going as a nation?" she said. "That's a question nobody seems to be addressing. We need to rethink completely what's going to become of all these people."

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Suharto Victory Appears Certain

But Opposition Parties Expect to Make Inroads

By Pamela G. Holle
New York Times Service

JAKARTA — The government is calling the general elections Tuesday a celebration of democracy. But like the Javanese epic dramas all Indonesians know by heart, there will be no mystery about the outcome.

The military-backed government party, Golkar, will win control of the House of Representatives. The Moslem-supported United Development Party and the non-Moslem Idoesian

NEWS ANALYSIS

Democratic Party will come in second and third to form the loyal opposition.

In 1983, the 460-member House — which includes 100 appointed members, mostly from the military — will meet with the 920-member People's Consultative Assembly to elect President Suharto, 61, unanimously to a fourth five-year term. He has announced that he will retire in 1988.

Former Military Man

Mr. Suharto, like other South-East Asian leaders of his generation such as Lee Kuan Yew of Singapore and Ferdinand E. Marcos of the Philippines, has built a political system with elements of democracy that nonetheless ensures his continuation in power. Since voting is mandatory for Idoesians over 17, the turnout Tuesday will be large, and the military, determined to

keep a lid on an easily excitable electorate, will be highly visible.

Mr. Suharto is a military man turned politician. As such, he has no worry about receiving a mandate for the continuation of his "new order," a concept that assumes that economic development will lead to shared prosperity in a stable political environment maintained by the armed forces.

His opponents say, however, that the influence of the military has disillusioned his supporters, the most prominent of whom is Gen. Abdul Harris Nasution, the former armed forces chief who presided over the birth of Golkar and who is considered the father of the modern Indonesian Army. His criticism of the government is blunt. He contends that the new order he once supported has failed, because "the army more or less is the government."

Golkar is expected to fare worse than it did in 1971, when it received 62.6 percent of the vote, or in 1977, when it got 61.1 percent. The Moslem-backed United Development Party appears to have gained popular support at Golkar's expense.

Moslem Strength

The Indonesian Democratic Party, which may be lucky to win 10 percent of the vote, includes a faction of new Sukarnists that could be a political force in the future. For now, the party is badly fragmented.

A stronger Moslem party may not necessarily exacerbate tensions between the government and the Moslem community. But a stronger party would encourage special-interest groups that oppose the government's policies on education, holidays and political representation.

Essentially, devout Moslems object to what they call the secularization of national life. In the government's favor in this 90-percent-Moslem country of 150 million people is that most Moslems do not practice their religion; most will vote for Golkar.

Ostensibly to protect the electorate from internal disruptive influences, a number of rioters

— alleged ex-Communist agitators and troublemakers — were arrested, among them a prominent Jakarta lawyer who had criticized Mr. Suharto's candidacy.

"Differing political views are allowed, providing they don't create disturbances," said Lt. Gen. Yoga Sugama, head of the National Intelligence Coordinating Agency.

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President Suharto

kar because it has no religious affiliation and represents the status quo.

If Mr. Suharto decided to run for president by popular vote in 1983, many observers feel he would win easily. Indonesia, under his 15-year regime, has recovered from the fiscal mess left by Sukarno. It now grows enough rice to feed itself. The country's debt, with the help of oil revenue, is now in line with its ability to pay. Inflation has been reduced from 21.9 percent in 1979 to 6.8 percent in 1981.

But President Suharto, despite his economic success, is still a soldier, and his critics say that there lies the trouble with his outlook and Indonesia's elections.

Vietnamese Curtail Attack In Cambodia

The Associated Press

BANGKOK — Vietnamese forces in western Cambodia have pulled back from several hills

areas that had been targets of a determined four-month offensive against guerrillas of the toppled Khmer Rouge regime, a senior officer of the military supreme command said Monday.

He said Vietnamese infantry and tank drivers, backed by artillery and occasional air power, had failed to take the key mountain stronghold of Phnom Malai, adjacent to the Thai border. The Thai officer said Vietnam's dry-season offensive was cut short by unseasonal April rains.

The officer said combined Khmer Rouge and Vietnamese deaths during the offensive probably stood between 100 and 1,000. A Western diplomat estimated more than 500 dead.

The diplomat added, "The Vietnamese clearly aimed not only to regain the military initiative they had last year, but also to pin down and destroy the enemy's large units." He said they did not succeed in destroying the units, but successfully regained the initiative and blunted the efforts of the Khmer Rouge and former Premier Son Sann's Khmer People's National Liberation Front.

Japan, which spends less than 1 percent of its gross national product on defense, recently increased its annual defense budget by 7.8 percent. The Japanese have been under pressure from Washington to boost their spending even more to assume that one U.S. senator recently called "their fair share" of common defense costs in Asia.

William Primrose Is Dead; Renowned Violist Was 77

The Associated Press

PROVO, Utah — William Primrose, 77, a world-renowned violinist, died Saturday of cancer.

Mr. Primrose was born in Glasgow, Scotland. His talents were recognized early by his father, a violinist, and he entered Guildhall School of Music in London as a

teenager, making a successful violin debut with orchestra in 1923.

He was persuaded while in his early 20s by his teacher, the Belgian violinist Eugene Ysaye, to take the violin. Mr. Primrose became the violinist of the London Quartet, with which he toured Europe and the Americas from 1930 to 1935. He was invited by Arturo Toscanini in 1937 to play in the NBC Symphony. He left that orchestra in 1941 to launch his career as a solo violinist.

During the next two decades, Mr. Primrose became what the conductor Serge Koussevitsky called the world's greatest violinist. The violinist Yehudi Menuhin once termed Mr. Primrose "the first star of the violin."

A heart attack in 1963 and a progressive loss of hearing dramatically reduced his activities as a concert artist, and he increasingly turned to teaching and writing. He was affiliated with the Curtis Institute.

Kassem al-Rimawi

AMMAN, Jordan (AP) — Kassem al-Rimawi, 64, who was premier of Jordan briefly in 1980, died Thursday of a heart attack.

He also served as deputy premier and defense minister and was several times speaker of Parliament.

Lewis Nichols

NEW YORK (NYT) — Lewis Nichols, 78, chief drama critic of The New York Times during World War II, died Thursday in Greenwich, Mass.

Harry Warner Frantz

ITHACA, N.Y. (UPI) — Harry Warner Frantz, 90, who was an editor and foreign correspondent for United Press International and its predecessor, United Press, for 44 years, died April 26. He retired in 1964.

Elmer Ripley

NEW YORK (AP) — Elmer Ripley, 89, a member of the Basketball Hall of Fame, a coach with the Harlem Globetrotters and coach at several colleges, including Notre Dame and Army, died Thursday.

Lester Bangs

NEW YORK — Lester Bangs, 33, a rock music critic who wrote for Rolling Stone, the Village Voice and other publications, died Friday.

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Shariatmadari Reportedly Admits He Knew of Anti-Khomeini Plot

From Agency Dispatches

LONDON — A former ayatollah accused of supporting a plot to overthrow Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini has repented and asked for forgiveness, the Iranian press agency said Monday.

It said that Kazem Shariatmadari, 82, was interviewed on Tehran television Sunday night and "repented for oot reporting the plot to officials and asked for forgiveness." It said that he pledged "to fight against them in the future."

The agency did not say whether Ayatollah Khomeini agreed to the pardon. His aides have demanded

that Mr. Shariatmadari be brought to trial. He has been under house arrest since April 16, when he was stripped of his religious titles by the Shiite Moslem religious authorities in Qum.

"Adverse Propaganda"

"Shariatmadari requested Imam Khomeini to prevent adverse propaganda of the mass media regarding himself since it would consider considerable pressure" and "may be distorted."

Mr. Shariatmadari was accused

by Ayatollah Khomeini's aides of supporting a coup attempt by former Foreign Minister Sadegh

Gholibzadeh, who was arrested April 8. Mr. Gholibzadeh corroborated the charge in a televised confession last month.

The press agency did not say when Mr. Shariatmadari was interviewed. But his son, Hassan Shariatmadari, said at his home in Hamburg that the interview was recorded in mid-April "under considerable pressure" and "may be distorted."

Mohamed Reysahri, a military judge, said that Mr. Shariatmadari was accused of "sound replies" to charges against him, the Iranian agency reported.

"Under the pretext of being ill, Shariatmadari answered only written questions," the judge was quoted as saying. "Reysahri stressed that power-seeking ambitions would not allow people like Shariatmadari to fulfill what they wanted and that only the person whose lust was subordinate to God's orders could be the leader of society."

This appeared to be a reference to Ayatollah Khomeini, who was killed recently by an Iranian legislator, Fakhreddin Hejazi, as a natural successor to the prophet Mohammed.

Iranian security forces meanwhile, killed or arrested more than 50 leading members of the radical Mujahidin guerrillas in raids throughout Tehran on Monday, Tehran radio reported.

The radio, monitored in London, said that more than 10 guerrilla bases had been destroyed and that security forces had seized documents that would help them track down other guerrillas.

It named what it said were 10 top members of the Mujahidin killed in the operation. At least two of them, Fazlollah Tadavoli and Hanan Khadami, were the organization's candidates in elections for the Majlis (parliament) two years ago. Three women were among those reported killed.

A spokesman for the Mujahidin in Paris said that the group's hideouts had been captured after an eight-hour battle. He said that many members of the regime's Revolutionary Guard had been killed. Most of the Mujahidin had fought against the shah's regime and were in prison before the 1979 revolution, he said.

The Mujahidin launched a violent struggle against the regime of Ayatollah Khomeini after the dismissal of President Abolhassan Banisadr last June. Since then, more than 2,000 of their supporters have been executed by firing squads and dozens of guerrillas have died in street clashes.

Iran and Iraq Battle Near Their Border

Both Sides Claiming Upper Hand in Clash

United Press International

BEIRUT — Iran and Iraq, in the 19th month of a war that was expected to last only a few weeks, fought only 8 miles (13 kilometers) from their common border Monday on the fourth day of an Iranian offensive against the Iraqi invaders.

There was no independent word on the state of the fighting in southern Khuzestan, Iran's southernmost province and the largest area of occupied territory still in Iraqi hands.

Unrelated Fighting

A rare point of agreement between the two sides was that fighting continued unabated all weekend in Iran's Operation Jerusalem, clearly named to emphasize the importance that Tehran puts on the offensive.

An Iranian communiqué said that nearly 7,000 Iraqis were killed during the weekend. Iraq, which suffered a humiliating defeat in central Khuzestan six weeks ago, said that its forces killed 12,000 Iranians by Saturday night and "thousands more" Sunday.

There was agreement that Iran had bridged the Karun River on the Iranian side of the frontier Friday and succeeded in putting more troops over Sunday.

But Iran claimed the troops moved into two important towns, Hoesayn and Garmashan, on the far side of the river, while Iraq claimed that the troops were trapped and would soon be "brought off."

Slow Progress

Military communiqués from Tehran acknowledged that progress was slow in the heavily defended 3,000-square-mile (7,800-square-kilometer) battle zone.

The statements, which reported rapid advances on the first day of fighting Friday, said that Iranian troops gained little more than a mile (1.6 kilometers) Sunday, advancing to within 8 miles of the border.

A key Iranian objective was the Shatt-al-Arab waterway town of Khorramshahr, the only major Iranian town still in Iraqi hands.

Begin Vows Opposition To New Withdrawals

By William Claiborne
Washington Post Service

JERUSALEM — Prime Minister Menachem Begin said Monday that it was "well-understood" that in future peace negotiations between Israel and the Arabs the concept of Palestinian self-determination and the notion of removing Jewish settlements from the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip would be rejected.

The remarks were contained in a toughly worded speech that broke new ground on those issues but was apparently intended to put Israel's position into sharper focus following Israel's withdrawal from the Sinai Peninsula.

Mr. Begin said that "under no conditions" would Israel agree to permit the establishment of a Palestinian nation on the West Bank or permit Palestinian self-determination, which, he said, would mean the same thing.

In an address at the opening of the summer session of Israel's parliament, the Knesset, Mr. Begin said Israel would accept Palestinian self-determination neither "explicitly nor in some verbal guise."

He said: "It is self-understood, moreover, that in any future negotiation for the signing of peace treaties between Israel and its neighbors, any suggestion for the dismantlement or removal of any settlement in which Israeli citizens and Jewish people are settled and reside will be rejected."

The speech echoed previous statements by Mr. Begin and the platform of his Likud Party.

On Sunday, Mr. Begin and his Cabinet dropped plans to propose

to limit the company's risk to the value of the ship — about \$800,000 — a maritime legal standard from the days of sailing ships and whale oil.

Independent investigators have raised serious questions about the conduct of the Amoco Cadiz officers in the hours between the breakdown and the grounding, questions that could give the court grounds to strip the shipowner of any liability-limiting protection.

U.S. courts have ruled against limits, for example, if a shipowner in some way contributed to an accident, such as by hiring a poor

Dutch Expect To End Deal On Soviet Gas

Reuters

AMSTERDAM — The Netherlands expects to drop its plan to buy 2 billion cubic meters per year of Soviet natural gas, a spokesman for the state gas utility Nederlandse Gasunie said Monday in Groningen.

The giant ship, bound for England with a \$25-million cargo of Middle East crude oil, was suddenly without steering, its massive rudder flopping uncontrollably from side to side. At the mercy of the winds and tides, the ship drifted onto the rocky coast off Portland, its ruptured bottom bleeding 66 million gallons of black crude oil into the rich fishing waters.

More than 120 miles of rocky coastline and sandy resort beaches were hit by the spreading oil slick in what remains the most expensive tanker oil spill in history.

It also spawned the most expensive maritime litigation case in history. The French government and 150 other claimants want \$2 billion in damages from the two subsidiaries of Standard Oil of Indiana, which owned and operated the Amoco Cadiz under Liberian flag.

The legal battle begins Tuesday in U.S. District Court in Chicago. France brought the case in U.S. courts to escape French liability limits, which would have restricted any damage award in that country to something less than \$30 million.

The results of the case will affect a tanker industry that is suffering from the worst depression in its history due to the worldwide oil glut, marine insurers, who had their worst year in history last year, and the victims of future oil spills

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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

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Reform in Salvador?

The democratic process has produced a perverse result in El Salvador. Reform is on the defensive. Its advocates in the political parties came up short in the new constituent assembly, and its supporters in the armed forces must now throw their weight around to compensate. Meanwhile, some of the more suspect elements of the old hard right are in the catbird seat. They have the seats in the assembly and they can invoke the very fairness of the elections to discredit the proponents of reform, who include the opposition politicians, many top army officers and, not least, the United States.

A respected independent economist and banker, Alvaro Alfredo Magaña, has been confirmed as the provisional president of the government. But he got his job not through the Salvadoran civilian political process but through intervention in that process by reform-minded officers and by diplomats and congressmen of the United States. The body that confirmed him, the constituent assembly, seems firmly in the grip of former Major Roberto D'Aubuisson, known in the past chiefly for his death squad connections and his attempted coups. Under him, the assembly (the legislature) has repealed the decree authority that the old junta used to introduce reforms, and has voted itself powers that

conceivably will enable it to thwart the provisional government (the executive). Meanwhile, the assembly will be writing a constitution and organizing new elections.

Reagan critics had warned that El Salvador, caught up in war, revolution and violence, was not ready for early elections, especially for elections in which the excluded left would not be available to offset the resurgent right. The administration may have been overconfident, but it felt that the prospect of building a more democratic base made the risk worth taking.

It seemed a reasonable risk to us, too, and we still feel that way. To see why, it is necessary to go back to the stunning turnout of March 30. Although parties of the old order profited from it, it is inconceivable that the Salvadoran people were voting to restore the old order. They were responding perhaps to the right's promises to end the war and "improve" the reforms, but they were not inviting back the oligarchy whose misrule created the crisis rending their lives.

Peace and reform are what Salvadorans demanded on March 30. Mr. D'Aubuisson should not mislead his mandate. If the Reagan administration does not hold him to it, the U.S. Congress surely will.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Too Little in Poland

The steps that Poland's junta has announced to ease its martial law are four months overdue. Last December, the release of some persons never even charged with a crime and the relaxation of curfew and travel restrictions could have made credible the regime's proclaimed desire for national reconciliation. At this stage, they prove only that the "normalization" of authoritarian rule remains its real agenda.

General Jaruzelski's government is still unwilling to risk any significant restoration of freedom. Note first that Lech Walesa and virtually all the other well-known Solidarity leaders are expected to remain in custody. The main exception is Jan Kulaj, whose freedom appears to have been bought by his willingness to endorse the Communist-controlled United Peasants Party.

The release of 1,000 persons appears to be revocable at will; that of 200 among them is formally "conditional." All are expected to cooperate with the authorities. At least 2,000 Poles will remain in detention, still uncharged. And more than 200 others will continue to serve long sentences for alleged political crimes after Dec. 13. "Summary justice" in military courts, with no right of appeal, remains the order of the day.

Poland in its Solidarity phase was hardly a democracy, and it verged on political and economic chaos. But it had hope, excitement and constructive energy. Poland today is again a sullen police state, occupied by its armed forces and ruled by fear. The freedoms now restored are minute compared with the freedoms that remain lost.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Opinion

Increasing Pressure in the Falklands

The dramatic changes that have taken place in the Falklands dispute over the weekend do not rule out the prospects of a negotiated settlement, even if it is no longer realistic to hope for a peaceful solution. For it is apparent that Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher intends gradually to increase military pressure on the unyielding Argentine regime, until Britain either forces Argentine troops to leave or decides on an armed showdown...

Somehow a way out will have to be found if stability is ever to return to this region.... Mrs. Thatcher deserves credit at least for trying to achieve her ends without bloodshed, but with each new step she is

forced to take, the risk of a serious conflagration grows. How long will Argentina be able to hold out against trade sanctions by the Commonwealth, U.S., Europe and Japan? With the Argentine president's political reputation at stake, he will have to decide between economic suicide or ultimate military humiliation.

The pity is that he fails to realize — or cannot persuade his colleagues to accept — that there is now more to be gained by negotiation and achieving international goodwill by doing so, than by a stubborn and futile resistance in which he is being steadily outmaneuvered by his adversary, and which is only aggravating the plight of the country.

—From the *South China Morning Post* (Hong Kong).

Letters

Imaginary Enemies

Youth's current preoccupation with imaginary enemies, described in "How-To Manuals Give Scoring Tips on New Video Games" (IHT, Feb. 17), is good news. Maybe there's hope. Maybe a generation intellectually capable of untangling Rubik's Cube and mastering Pac-Man will show nothing but contempt and disinterest for the simple-minded consequences of mass annihilation threatened today on this generation's nuclear chessboard.

LOUIS H. CARUFEI, Paris.

Question of Semantics

The article (IHT, March 3) on the Senate debate over whether journalists should be allowed to think or not (on the subject of the CIA) gives the impression that Sen. Hayakawa had, aesthetically if not effectively, the last word: When the subject of semantics came up, he insisted that his opinion should be deferred to on the grounds that "I have written five books about the subject."

The senator has a right to his opinion, but it should be noted that most working semanticists would disagree with it: His field, the "general semantics" of the late Count Korzybski, has about

the same relationship with the discipline of semantics that "creation science" has with biology.

Meanwhile, it would be more sensible if the Senate were to consider what is going to happen when a journalist is arrested for naming CIA agents. Prosecuting will be tantamount to admitting that the story is true, something the CIA has (sensibly) never done before.

DAVID BLOOM, Singapore.

What's the Policy?

Regarding "U.S. Eases Trade Curbs on Syria, South Yemen" (IHT, March 5):

1. The U.S. says that the fight against international terrorism is a high priority, and though it considers Syria and South Yemen as encouraging it, agrees to sell them aircraft, not because they, in its opinion, changed their attitude, but because of economic considerations.

3. The U.S. continues to sell grains to the USSR despite Afghanistan and Poland.

4. The U.S. accuses France of being friendly to the Arabs because of mercantile and economic considerations pertaining to oil.

Obscene Proposal

Regarding "Only 15 of 4,000 Internes Accept Offer of Passports to Leave Poland" (IHT, March 9), this comes as no surprise. If, like me, you had met any of the men and women who constituted the Solidarity trade union you would have been struck by their commitment to their country and to their fellow workers. Independent trade unions can only be formed by workers inside their own country. General Jaruzelski's obscene proposal to dump Solidarity leaders in the West has been correctly rejected by Western governments. More important, as your report indicates, it is being rejected by Solidarity members themselves.

HERMAN REBHAN, Geneva.

May 4: From Our Pages of 75 and 50 Years Ago

1907: Race Against Rabies

NEW YORK — Mr. William Cooper Procter, the wealthy president of the Procter and Gamble Soap Company, arrived in New York, having traveled in the fastest train from Cincinnati in a race against death from hydrophobia [rabies]. He owns one of the finest kennels in Ohio, and was bitten two days ago by a pet setter. Later he learned that every dog in the kennel was suffering from hydrophobia. An automobile was waiting at the railway station to take Mr. Procter to the Pasteur Institute. Fearing that his own dogs might have bitten others, Mr. Procter notified the authorities in Cincinnati, who have ordered every dog at large in the part of the city near the kennels to be shot.

1932: Pershing's Surprise Prize

PARIS — Elated by the news of his award of the \$2,000 Pulitzer prize for his book, "My Experiences in the World War," as 1931's best history of the United States, Gen. John J. Pershing reached Paris from the U.S. liner Leviathan. "On the level, you're not joking!" he asked from the window of the transatlantic special when told about the \$2,000 prize. "What a pleasant surprise! How shall we spend it, boys?" The American wartime leader expressed great enthusiasm over his return to Paris, declaring he had had a fine crossing on the Atlantic. He announced he intended to supervise the construction of the battlefields monuments of which he was in charge.



The Greek Tragedy of Glasgow

By Ray Van Sandt

NEW YORK — A quiet drama is taking place on the west coast of Scotland in the city of Glasgow, a drama with all of the earmarks of a Greek tragedy. The hero of the story was once stalwart, financial and powerful. Today, as a result of a fatal flaw and the machinations of fate, the hero, isolated without power or influence, is struggling to survive.

The hero is the city itself.

Glasgow was once an industrial giant. Known as the second city of the British Empire, it was second only to London in influence and importance. It was one of the first truly industrial cities in the world. The banks of the River Clyde provided the setting for Glasgow's factories, which at first produced textiles, then steel and machines that were used to build and run factories in other parts of the world.

When the machines began to power the ships that supplied the empire, Glasgow and the Clyde again offered the perfect setting for construction of ships that grew in number and size: Cunard's Lusitania, the Queen Mary and many others. They were ships to connect and defend the empire, ships to supply armadas, ships to fight wars. Glasgow prospered.

It was too good to last. The economic crisis that followed World War II had an immediate and lasting effect on the city. There was a glut of ships. The empire was gone. The complex problems of cities that had been best by success had not been addressed. In Glasgow as in other industrial cities, the Malthusian warning that population outgrows resources took on a new twist — the needs and desires of the people outgrew the ability to fulfill them.

For while success comes an awareness of progress and a desire for a higher standard of living. Services must be provided. The services are funded by taxes. Businesses pass tax increases along to the consumer, and the consumer demands higher wages to maintain his higher standard of living. The cycle continues until the industry and the worker price themselves out of the world market.

Glasgow — as well as other industrial cities in Britain, France, Sweden, the United States — has found it increasingly difficult to compete, first with Japan and more recently with South Korea and the Philippines. Although other old industrial cities are now afflicted with the same problems, the changes in Glasgow seem more tragic because, as an industrial titan, Glasgow was the most impressive.

Today in Glasgow one is constantly reminded of the city's past glory. From any point in the city center, the views of the surrounding skyline offer the silhouettes of numerous spires and domes of restored Victorian architecture. Glasgow remains the home of the Scottish National Opera, the National Ballet and the National Orchestra. It has two universities and three technological colleges.

A civil servant who lives and works in Glasgow recently told me: "We've made mistakes in the past. We were too confident, blinded by our past success. Hubris. We did not react swiftly to changes, but I don't think it's too late. Glasgow has a ready pool of intelligent, skilled labor. All we need to do is attract the right investors."

It is an unfortunate irony that the current unemployment rate in Glasgow of perhaps 17 percent is approximately equal to the prime lending rate in Britain — a factor that could delay investments.

But a man who works for the district council in Glasgow expressed confidence in the temperament of the Scots and in the people of the city: "They may grumble and complain, but it's amazing what the average man knows about the history of his city. They're very proud. When one considers the city's past, they have reason to be."

The writer, who lives in Florida, spent more than three months in Glasgow last winter. He contributed this article to The New York Times.

Exchange Imbalances And Japan's Exports

By Penelope Hartland-Thunberg

WASHINGTON — As manufacturers and traders, the Japanese are neither awesome nor soon forgotten, despite the increasing numbers of U.S. businesses who imply that they are. American awe is based on Japan's export success, which in turn is founded in the experience of U.S. consumers. From automobiles to zippers, Americans find that their economic success has been constantly borne in mind that their money for buying Japanese as well as for their money as well as for their customers.

The Japanese should not be belittled. Their quality control, managerial efficiency, high productivity and long-term business acumen are admirable. But it should be constantly borne in mind that their economic success has been based on tight government controls over the availability of money and credit to Japanese as well as for their customers.

The key word here is "money." It is the value of the yen that is responsible for much of Japan's export success and for the low prices of Japanese articles in the United States. Americans who import Toyotas get nearly 250 yen in exchange for each dollar. If instead they had to exchange one dollar for only 175 or 200 yen, Toyotas would not be such a good buy for them or their customers.

The fact is that the yen is grossly undervalued and the dollar grossly overvalued at prevailing exchange rates. Even the Japanese agree this is true. Large Japanese exporters admit they could still export profitably, although perhaps at reduced volume, if the exchange rate were at the level of less than 200 yen to the dollar; but many of the items produced by smaller exporters could not be sold profitably if the yen were allowed to rise to its natural level.

Value of Rate

U.S. business and government officials should look at the value of the exchange rate and stop flagellating themselves over their alleged lack of competitiveness with Japanese exports. If the U.S. dollar were to be undervalued to the tune of 10 to 25 percent for the best part of a decade — as the yen has — the United States would also have huge export surpluses.

Why is the yen too cheap? Why has not the strong demand for Japanese goods caused the exchange rate to rise? The Japanese contend that the culprit is high U.S. interest rates. In mid-March, when the prime rate was 16.5 percent in the United States, it was 6.5 percent in Japan. This differential makes Japanese funds to move abroad to commodity imports. Those import quotas and high tariffs that remain would, if removed, only slightly dent their huge export surplus.

Commodity markets and money markets in today's world are deeply interdependent; Japan cannot retain an open market for goods at home or continue to benefit from open markets abroad while maintaining a closed market for money. In shifting off their domestic money market from the world and restricting bank credit by direct controls rather than by price (higher interest rates), the Japanese are putting themselves and the world trading system at great risk. The yen will remain undervalued as long as Japanese interest rates are insulated from those of the rest of the world. The undervalued yen will continue to give Japanese exports an unfair advantage in foreign markets. That will generate increasing resentment against Japan and increasing pressure for protection against its competition.

There is nothing wrong with U.S. exporters that a yen at 175 to the dollar would not cure.

The writer, a former member of the U.S. Tariff Commission, is a senior fellow in economic research at Georgetown University's Center for Strategic and International Studies. She contributed this article to the Los Angeles Times.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor," and must include the writer's address and signature. Priority is given to letters that are brief and do not request anonymity. Letters may be abridged. We are unable to acknowledge all letters, but value the views of readers who submit them.

The Bloom Is Off the Rose of French Socialists' Dreams

By Flora Lewis

NEW YORK — There is something whimsical in going about the Middle East — where people habitually turn on the radio on the hour because they expect bad news any moment — hearing reports on the Falklands crisis, and considering plausible new calls for abolition of the nation-state.

In his series in The New Yorker magazine on the danger of nuclear annihilation recently published in book form, Jonathan Schell identifies the nation as the root evil of conflict that can lead to nuclear war. Since the bomb cannot be disintegrated, Schell suggests disintegrating the nation-state and thus getting rid of the cause of major war.

But there is evidence everywhere, and more than in the Middle East, that man is a tribal animal. Tribes were the earliest social form, evolved before any weapons more complicated than sticks and stones. Their command on human loyalty remains deeply embedded, even facing the awesome atom.

The nation is the largest, most elaborate expression of tribalism so far. And nationalism has never been so exalted and entrenched. With the passing of fealty to kings, the nation has become the articulation of social existence.

The United Nations is partly to blame for this. It has enhanced and multiplied the claims of nationhood as the key to identity. Sovereignty, which once had to do with who settled where, who conquered whom and which ruler married which other ruler's offspring, has been elevated into a sacred principle. The concept of one-nation-one-vote has come to be considered a kind of natural right, like the civil rights of individuals.

From 50 members, the United Nations has

grown to more than 150 sovereign states.

When the British decolonized, they set

up federations in Africa, Asia and the Caribbean to provide viability for newly independent chunks of territory. Each collapsed.

Every former colony wanted its own statehood, however illogical and inefficient.

Since then, regional organizations have developed to counter the worst absurdities of national boxes. But none has gone much beyond a little economic and sometimes security cooperation. Regardless of the mea-sure of nationalism, the nation-state remains a powerful force.

Even the Arabs, who proclaim themselves a

single nation based on race, culture and to some extent religion, are more dominated by tribal statehood than by solidarity of origin. Nation-state interests are decisive.

The nuclear threat is too real, too near, to consider the wisest and at this stage impossible action of wiping out peoples. There does need to be some way of containing conflict, of reducing the risk, but clearly that one is not going to work.

The reaction of Britons and Argentines to the symbolic stimulus of raising and lowering flags is the most recent example of the continuing grip of nationalism.

Israelis did swallow, painfully, the lowering of their flag in the Sinai, but they had occupied it for just under 15 years and had never claimed it as part of their nation. They felt they were making an enormous sacrifice for peace and the sense of loss wasn't only the abandoned security buffer. The most murderous Arab-Israeli war came in 1973 when Israel held the whole of Sinai. It was the loss of

territory of settlements, that hurt them most and set the strings of nationalism throbbing.

For Britain, the Falklands dispute should be glaring proof of the folly of a defense policy that lays ever more stress on nuclear weaponry at the cost of conventional defense. It is ironic that the new foreign minister having to deal with dispatch of two-thirds of the Royal Navy is the same Francis Pym who resigned as defense minister to protest against Prime Minister Thatcher's decision to put Trident submarines

ARTS/LEISURE

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, TUESDAY, MAY 4, 1982

The Squill:

VENICE is a hard city to get away from. I do not know exactly how many times I have visited it, but I do recall that only once did I succeed in escaping from its enthralling charms to investigate its neighborhood. Even then I did not get very far, only 10 miles away, to Treviso where the dogs used to take refuge in July and August from the heat of their capital and the stench of the canals.

Treviso is worth an effort. You get a foretaste of its splendor as you approach it from the way from Venice to Treviso. It is lined with magnificient villas — "palaces of the city folk and adventurists." It has been said that the original development of Treviso's economy was induced by the fact that the people are not permitted to leave the city. They pay high taxes on any kind of property, but at any rate, the economy, low level, is based on the fact that the people would have to leave the city in order to do so.

The fish market of Treviso apparently harbors every edible denizen of lakes, streams and the sea smaller than sharks. I was impeded by one stand where the central display of flopping fish was banked on either side by high, upright stacks of pigeons, open side up, which turned out to contain different sorts of small water animals. From one of them a fishwife plucked a curious creature and held it up for my inspection. It looked like a cross between a shrimp and a lobster and confused me by having a dark spot, or perhaps two, like an eye, or eyes, but on the tail, making it difficult to decide which end was up. Precise observation was difficult because the animal thrashed from side to side so violently that I thought it would tear loose from the hand holding it. "What in the world is this?" I asked. "A sea grasshopper," she replied, leaving me not much wiser.

Three or four days later in a Venetian restaurant, I came upon others that had been subdued by boiling. The taste recalled that of shrimp, minus the sweetness and plus a certain exotic sharpness. It was perhaps a flavor which could grow on one; but I was in scampi country, and I am fond of scampi, so I selected the sea grasshopper.

I still do not know what I saw in Treviso and ate in Venice. There are two groups of crustaceans which in the Mediterranean, including the Adriatic, are called sea grasshoppers, sea locusts or sea crickets. I have drawings of both, but neither of them show the feature which impressed me most, the eyes on the tails; but this could be explained either by the laxity of artists or by the innumerable variations among such small crustaceans.

One possibility is that the tidbit of Treviso is a member of the Scyllaridae, misnamed in English the flat lobster or the spider lobster. But it is not a lobster. In Latin languages it is identified oftenest as the sea cricket — *cigale de mer* in French, *cicala di mare* in Italian, confusingly not *cigala* in Spanish (this is the Norway lobster), but *cigarr de mar*, and *cigario de mar* in Portuguese, not to mention *cigala* in Catalan and *xigala* in the Balearic Islands.

The name "sea cricket" comes from a Scyllaridean habit of clacking the two halves of its claws together, which makes a noise resembling that of the land-based cricket, although the animal's claws are so short that one estimable specialist says it hasn't any. Except for this deficiency, the species most eaten in its native waters, the Mediterranean, the grande *cigale* (big cricket) in France, *Scyllarus latus* everywhere, might easily be taken for a lobster. It reaches 16 to 18 inches in length, and may weigh as much as 4½ pounds. It can be prepared in any fashion suitable for lobster or spiny lobster.

The Mediterranean also knows a smaller species, *Scyllarus arctus*, the *petite cigale* (little cricket). This one does not exceed 5½ inches in length, and inhabits shallow coastal waters, indifferently over rocky or muddy bottoms. Its taste is described as resembling that of spiny lobster, but while the tail meat is of excellent flavor, there is so little of it that it usually ends up in soup.

There are at least two similar American species, *Scyllarus depressus* and *Scyllarides notatus*, that a year or two ago I saw in the market for lobsters and spiny lobsters. Those are the ones that I have seen in Europe, and they are great delicacies in the United States. I understand that those of the last two are underfed, and are given liquid advantage at the expense of their meat from the world's credit by the fact that they are the best lobsters in the world.

That will get me into trouble, but I am not giving up my advantage at the expense of my wife's taste.

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Tracking Down the 'Grasshopper' of the Sea

both found in North Carolina; but no attention is paid to them, though the United States imports a related animal from Australia under the name of slipper lobster.

The Treviso animal seems less likely to be *Scyllarus* than *Squilla*, about whose separate identity Italian tries to deceive us when it calls it *cigale di mare*, French when it refers to it either as *cigale de mer* or *sauteuse de mer* (sea grasshopper) and even Provençal when it calls it *machoto*, a word which we have just met applied to the sea cricket. The crustaceans of this group are squills in both French (*scyphes*) and English, though often "squilla" in English probably to distinguish it from the medicinal plant of the same name. In English though it is sometimes referred to as the red squat lobster, its common name is the mantis shrimp. It is not a shrimp, but a rather special animal, occupying completely the order Stomatopoda ("walking on the mouth"), which includes nothing but squills.

The fish market of Treviso apparently harbors every edible denizen of lakes, streams and the sea smaller than sharks. I was impeded by one stand where the central display of flopping fish was banked on either side by high, upright stacks of pigeons, open side up, which turned out to contain different sorts of small water animals. From one of them a fishwife plucked a curious creature and held it up for my inspection.

It looked like a cross between a shrimp and a lobster and confused me by having a dark spot, or perhaps two, like an eye, or eyes, but on the tail, making it difficult to decide which end was up. Precise observation was difficult because the animal thrashed from side to side so violently that I thought it would tear loose from the hand holding it. "What in the world is this?" I asked. "A sea grasshopper," she replied, leaving me not much wiser.

Three or four days later in a Venetian restaurant, I came upon others that had been subdued by boiling. The taste recalled that of shrimp, minus the sweetness and plus a certain exotic sharpness. It was perhaps a flavor which could grow on one; but I was in scampi country, and I am fond of scampi, so I selected the sea grasshopper.

I still do not know what I saw in Treviso and ate in Venice. There are two groups of crustaceans which in the Mediterranean, including the Adriatic, are called sea grasshoppers, sea locusts or sea crickets. I have drawings of both, but neither of them show the feature which impressed me most, the eyes on the tails; but this could be explained either by the laxity of artists or by the innumerable variations among such small crustaceans.

One possibility is that the tidbit of Treviso is a member of the Scyllaridae, misnamed in English the flat lobster or the spider lobster.

But it is not a lobster. In Latin languages it is identified oftenest as the sea cricket — *cigale de mer* in French, *cicala di mare* in Italian, confusingly not *cigala* in Spanish (this is the Norway lobster), but *cigarr de mar*, and *cigario de mar* in Portuguese, not to mention *cigala* in Catalan and *xigala* in the Balearic Islands.

The name "sea cricket" comes from a Scyllaridean habit of clacking the two halves of its claws together, which makes a noise resembling that of the land-based cricket, although the animal's claws are so short that one estimable specialist says it hasn't any. Except for this deficiency, the species most eaten in its native waters, the Mediterranean, the grande *cigale* (big cricket) in France, *Scyllarus latus* everywhere, might easily be taken for a lobster. It reaches 16 to 18 inches in length, and may weigh as much as 4½ pounds. It can be prepared in any fashion suitable for lobster or spiny lobster.

The Mediterranean also knows a smaller species, *Scyllarus arctus*, the *petite cigale* (little cricket). This one does not exceed 5½ inches in length, and inhabits shallow coastal waters, indifferently over rocky or muddy bottoms. Its taste is described as resembling that of spiny lobster, but while the tail meat is of excellent flavor, there is so little of it that it usually ends up in soup.

There are at least two similar American species, *Scyllarus depressus* and *Scyllarides notatus*, that a year or two ago I saw in the market for lobsters and spiny lobsters. Those are the ones that I have seen in Europe, and they are great delicacies in the United States. I understand that those of the last two are underfed, and are given liquid advantage at the expense of their meat from the world's credit by the fact that they are the best lobsters in the world.

That will get me into trouble, but I am not giving up my advantage at the expense of my wife's taste.

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NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices May 3

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

| | 12 Month Stock | High | Low | Div. | In | 2 Yr. | P/E | 100s. | High | Low | Close | Chg. | Prev. |
|-----|----------------|------|------|------|----|-------|-----|-------|------|------|-------|-------|-------|
| 120 | 1 AAR | 14 | 13 | 0 | 4 | 6 | 50 | 65 | 14 | 13 | 13 | -1 | -1 |
| 121 | 1 AMF | 12 | 11 | 0 | 2 | 12 | 40 | 100 | 12 | 11 | 11 | -1 | -1 |
| 122 | 1 APL | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 10 | 40 | 2 | 1 | 1 | -1 | -1 |
| 123 | 1 ASA | 46 | 40 | 0 | 2 | 12 | 10 | 100 | 46 | 40 | 40 | -6 | -6 |
| 124 | 1 AT&T | 12 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 10 | 100 | 12 | 11 | 11 | -1 | -1 |
| 125 | 1 AT&T Bells | 3.24 | 2.71 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 10 | 100 | 3.24 | 2.71 | 2.71 | -0.53 | -0.53 |
| 126 | 1 AT&T Corp | 1.08 | 1.07 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 10 | 100 | 1.08 | 1.07 | 1.07 | -0.01 | -0.01 |
| 127 | 1 AT&T Long | 1.25 | 1.24 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 10 | 100 | 1.25 | 1.24 | 1.24 | -0.01 | -0.01 |
| 128 | 1 AT&T Svc | 1.25 | 1.24 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 10 | 100 | 1.25 | 1.24 | 1.24 | -0.01 | -0.01 |
| 129 | 1 AT&T Svc B | 1.25 | 1.24 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 10 | 100 | 1.25 | 1.24 | 1.24 | -0.01 | -0.01 |
| 130 | 1 AT&T Svc L | 1.25 | 1.24 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 10 | 100 | 1.25 | 1.24 | 1.24 | -0.01 | -0.01 |
| 131 | 1 AT&T Svc S | 1.25 | 1.24 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 10 | 100 | 1.25 | 1.24 | 1.24 | -0.01 | -0.01 |
| 132 | 1 AT&T Svc L | 1.25 | 1.24 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 10 | 100 | 1.25 | 1.24 | 1.24 | -0.01 | -0.01 |
| 133 | 1 AT&T Svc S | 1.25 | 1.24 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 10 | 100 | 1.25 | 1.24 | 1.24 | -0.01 | -0.01 |
| 134 | 1 AT&T Svc L | 1.25 | 1.24 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 10 | 100 | 1.25 | 1.24 | 1.24 | -0.01 | -0.01 |
| 135 | 1 AT&T Svc S | 1.25 | 1.24 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 10 | 100 | 1.25 | 1.24 | 1.24 | -0.01 | -0.01 |
| 136 | 1 AT&T Svc L | 1.25 | 1.24 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 10 | 100 | 1.25 | 1.24 | 1.24 | -0.01 | -0.01 |
| 137 | 1 AT&T Svc S | 1.25 | 1.24 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 10 | 100 | 1.25 | 1.24 | 1.24 | -0.01 | -0.01 |
| 138 | 1 AT&T Svc L | 1.25 | 1.24 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 10 | 100 | 1.25 | 1.24 | 1.24 | -0.01 | -0.01 |
| 139 | 1 AT&T Svc S | 1.25 | 1.24 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 10 | 100 | 1.25 | 1.24 | 1.24 | -0.01 | -0.01 |
| 140 | 1 AT&T Svc L | 1.25 | 1.24 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 10 | 100 | 1.25 | 1.24 | 1.24 | -0.01 | -0.01 |
| 141 | 1 AT&T Svc S | 1.25 | 1.24 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 10 | 100 | 1.25 | 1.24 | 1.24 | -0.01 | -0.01 |
| 142 | 1 AT&T Svc L | 1.25 | 1.24 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 10 | 100 | 1.25 | 1.24 | 1.24 | -0.01 | -0.01 |
| 143 | 1 AT&T Svc S | 1.25 | 1.24 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 10 | 100 | 1.25 | 1.24 | 1.24 | -0.01 | -0.01 |
| 144 | 1 AT&T Svc L | 1.25 | 1.24 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 10 | 100 | 1.25 | 1.24 | 1.24 | -0.01 | -0.01 |
| 145 | 1 AT&T Svc S | 1.25 | 1.24 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 10 | 100 | 1.25 | 1.24 | 1.24 | -0.01 | -0.01 |
| 146 | 1 AT&T Svc L | 1.25 | 1.24 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 10 | 100 | 1.25 | 1.24 | 1.24 | -0.01 | -0.01 |
| 147 | 1 AT&T Svc S | 1.25 | 1.24 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 10 | 100 | 1.25 | 1.24 | 1.24 | -0.01 | -0.01 |
| 148 | 1 AT&T Svc L | 1.25 | 1.24 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 10 | 100 | 1.25 | 1.24 | 1.24 | -0.01 | -0.01 |
| 149 | 1 AT&T Svc S | 1.25 | 1.24 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 10 | 100 | 1.25 | 1.24 | 1.24 | -0.01 | -0.01 |
| 150 | 1 AT&T Svc L | 1.25 | 1.24 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 10 | 100 | 1.25 | 1.24 | 1.24 | -0.01 | -0.01 |
| 151 | 1 AT&T Svc S | 1.25 | 1.24 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 10 | 100 | 1.25 | 1.24 | 1.24 | -0.01 | -0.01 |
| 152 | 1 AT&T Svc L | 1.25 | 1.24 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 10 | 100 | 1.25 | 1.24 | 1.24 | -0.01 | -0.01 |
| 153 | 1 AT&T Svc S | 1.25 | 1.24 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 10 | 100 | 1.25 | 1.24 | 1.24 | -0.01 | -0.01 |
| 154 | 1 AT&T Svc L | 1.25 | 1.24 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 10 | 100 | 1.25 | 1.24 | 1.24 | -0.01 | -0.01 |
| 155 | 1 AT&T Svc S | 1.25 | 1.24 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 10 | 100 | 1.25 | 1.24 | 1.24 | -0.01 | -0.01 |
| 156 | 1 AT&T Svc L | 1.25 | 1.24 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 10 | 100 | 1.25 | 1.24 | 1.24 | -0.01 | -0.01 |
| 157 | 1 AT&T Svc S | 1.25 | 1.24 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 10 | 100 | 1.25 | 1.24 | 1.24 | -0.01 | -0.01 |
| 158 | 1 AT&T Svc L | 1.25 | 1.24 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 10 | 100 | 1.25 | 1.24 | 1.24 | -0.01 | -0.01 |
| 159 | 1 AT&T Svc S | 1.25 | 1.24 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 10 | 100 | 1.25 | 1.24 | 1.24 | -0.01 | -0.01 |
| 160 | 1 AT&T Svc L | 1.25 | 1.24 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 10 | 100 | 1.25 | 1.24 | 1.24 | -0.01 | -0.01 |
| 161 | 1 AT&T Svc S | 1.25 | 1.24 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 10 | 100 | 1.25 | 1.24 | 1.24 | -0.01 | -0.01 |
| 162 | 1 AT&T Svc L | 1.25 | 1.24 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 10 | 100 | 1.25 | 1.24 | 1.24 | -0.01 | -0.01 |
| 163 | 1 AT&T Svc S | 1.25 | 1.24 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 10 | 100 | 1.25 | 1.24 | 1.24 | -0.01 | -0.01 |
| 164 | 1 AT&T Svc L | 1.25 | 1.24 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 10 | 100 | 1.25 | 1.24 | 1.24 | -0.01 | -0.01 |
| 165 | 1 AT&T Svc S | 1.25 | 1.24 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 10 | 100 | 1.25 | 1.24 | 1.24 | -0.01 | -0.01 |
| 166 | 1 AT&T Svc L | 1.25 | 1.24 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 10 | 100 | 1.25 | 1.24 | 1.24 | -0.01 | -0.01 |
| 167 | 1 AT&T Svc S | 1.25 | 1.24 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 10 | 100 | 1.25 | 1.24 | 1.24 | -0.01 | -0.01 |
| 168 | 1 AT&T Svc L | 1.25 | 1.24 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 10 | 100 | 1.25 | 1.24 | 1.24 | -0.01 | -0.01 |
| 169 | 1 AT&T Svc S | 1.25 | 1.24 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 10 | 100 | 1.25 | 1.24 | 1.24 | -0.01 | -0.01 |
| 170 | 1 AT&T Svc L | 1.25 | 1.24 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 10 | 100 | 1.25 | 1.24 | 1.24 | -0.01 | -0.01 |
| 171 | 1 AT&T Svc S | 1.25 | 1.24 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 10 | 100 | 1.25 | 1.24 | 1.24 | -0.01 | -0.01 |
| 172 | 1 AT&T Svc L | 1.25 | 1.24 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 10 | 100 | 1.25 | 1.24 | 1.24 | -0.01 | -0.01 |
| 173 | 1 AT&T Svc S | 1.25 | 1.24 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 10 | 100 | 1.25 | 1.24 | 1.24 | -0.01 | -0.01 |
| 174 | 1 AT&T Svc L | 1.25 | 1.24 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 10 | 100 | 1.25 | 1.24 | 1.24 | -0.01 | -0.01 |
| 175 | 1 AT&T Svc S | 1.25 | 1.24 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 10 | 100 | 1.25 | 1.24 | 1.24 | -0.01 | -0.01 |
| 176 | 1 AT&T Svc L | 1.25 | 1.24 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 10 | 100 | 1.25 | 1.24 | 1.24 | -0.01 | -0.01 |
| 177 | 1 AT&T Svc S | 1.25 | 1.24 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 10 | 100 | 1.25 | 1.24 | 1.24 | -0.01 | -0.01 |
| 178 | 1 AT&T Svc L | 1.25 | 1.24 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 10 | 100 | 1.25 | 1.24 | 1.24 | -0.01 | -0.01 |
| 179 | 1 AT&T Svc S | 1.25 | 1.24 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 10 | 100 | 1.25 | 1.24 | 1.24 | -0.01 | -0.01 |
| 180 | 1 AT&T Svc L | 1.25 | 1.24 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 10 | 100 | | | | | |

BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS

Compiled From Agency Dispatches

U.S. Steel to File Dumping Action

NEW ORLEANS — U.S. Steel said Monday that it will file unfair trade petitions against South Korea, France, Italy, Brazil and West Germany, alleging that they are exporting steel at unfairly low prices.

The so-called anti-dumping petitions are to be filed Friday with the U.S. government, the company told stockholders at the annual meeting here. The government could move to block the imports if it finds that the countries are dumping and that the sales are hurting the U.S. industry.

U.S. Steel said it will file countervailing-duty petitions against subsidized welded pipe imported from all five countries and against subsidized plate and sheet imported from South Korea. The company also plans to file multiple actions against foreign exporters of seamless pipe in the next 60 to 90 days.

The U.S. steel market, operating at about 50 percent of capacity, has been crippled by dumped and subsidized imported steel, the company's chairman, David Roderick, said.

Hoechst Seeks Plastic-Capacity Cuts

FRANKFURT — Hoechst said Monday that the European plastics industry should appeal to European Economic Community authorities for permission to discuss plans to reduce overcapacity in standard plastics.

Rolf Sammet, management board chairman of Hoechst, said at a press conference that the industry needs exemption from anti-cartel rules to hold such talks. For its part, he said, Hoechst plans to scrap a polyethylene plant in Frankfurt and a polystyrene plant in the Netherlands, eliminating capacity of 110,000 metric tons a year.

Mr. Sammet said that preliminary talks on possible EEC action already have been held and that there appears to be a consensus in the industry that some moves are needed.

InterFirst to Acquire Texas Bank

DALLAS — InterFirst of Dallas has announced plans to acquire First United Bancorp. of Fort Worth in an exchange of shares valued at about \$30 million.

First United's \$2.4 billion in assets would raise InterFirst's assets to about \$20 billion. InterFirst, known until this year as First International Bancshares, already is the largest bank holding company in the Southwest and 17th largest in the United States.

The merger plan, announced Saturday, is subject to shareholder and regulatory approval.

Castle & Cooke Omits Dividend

SAN FRANCISCO — Castle & Cooke said Monday that it will omit the regular quarterly dividend of 20 cents a share and pay a 2.5-percent stock dividend instead.

The food company, which earlier reported that profit in the second quarter of 1982 fell 50 percent from a year earlier to \$3.1 million, cited depressed earnings and said it wants to conserve cash.

Du Pont May Defer Sales of Assets

WILMINGTON — Du Pont may delay its program of asset sales, the company's chairman, Edward G. Jefferson, said at the annual meeting Monday.

Late last year, Du Pont announced plans to obtain at least \$2 billion through the sale of assets, mainly natural resources, by the end of 1984.

The plan called for completion of one-third of the program in 1982. Mr. Jefferson said the recession and the recent decline in oil prices have reduced demand for energy reserves, adding: "We do not intend to sell at depressed prices."

Exxon Withdraws From Largest Shale Oil Project in U.S.

By Douglas Martin
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Exxon, the world's largest energy company, has withdrawn from the Colony shale oil project in Colorado, the most ambitious attempt in the United States to produce synthetic fuels commercially.

Exxon, though its Exxon U.S.A. subsidiary had a 60 percent share in the \$3 billion project, and its action on Sunday appeared certain to doom the endeavor, as Tosco, owner of the remaining 40 percent, immediately said that it "cannot prudently" continue the Colony project alone.

While construction has been progressing satisfactorily, the estimated probable cost of the project has continued to increase," said Randall Meyer, president of Exxon U.S.A. "Exxon believes the final cost would be more than twice as much as we thought it would be when we entered the project."

Under the operating agreement between Exxon and Tosco, Exxon must buy Tosco's share of Colony, if Tosco asks that it do so. Tosco, on Sunday, said it was considering the option, and that it therefore would receive about \$380 million from Exxon.

Of that amount, about \$80 million will be used to repay loans from the federal Synthetic Fuels Corp. About \$120 million of the total is the amount of Tosco's own investment in the project — a sum that Exxon is also required to provide. Taxes account for \$80 million.

Tosco will realize a net of about \$100 million from the settlement, equal to approximately \$4 a share, Tosco said.

"We are not lacking for invest-

Tosco Suddenly Must Rethink Its Strategy

By Thomas C. Hayes
New York Times Service

LOS ANGELES — With its big gamble on shale oil having come to an abrupt end with Exxon's withdrawal from the Colony Shale Oil Project, the embattled Tosco Corp. must now rethink its strategy while combating rebellious shareholders.

The end of Tosco's 20-year, \$120 million investment in the Colony shale project "is a major setback," Morton M. Winston, president and chief executive officer of Tosco, said Sunday. "We don't portray it to ourselves or others any differently."

But he said that the nation's second-largest independent oil refiner would continue to rely on refining as its main business, and might increase its activities in the production and refining of heavy oil.

"We are not lacking for invest-

ment opportunities," Mr. Winston said. "The heavy-oil production program for one, has great potential for increased rising costs in synthetic fuels gone further than oil without further assistance."

Synthetics have been indefinitely postponed, maybe never to get off the ground," said John H. Lichiblau, president of the Petroleum Industry Research Foundation.

"It's the end of a pretty brief era," added Daniel Yergin, an energy analyst at Harvard University.

Tosco's action, which was based on rising costs at a time when oil

prices have remained stagnant, calls into question whether further government help is needed if synthetic fuels are to become viable. Tosco had received government loans for the project, but Exxon funded its stake in the venture without further assistance.

"It Says Something"

"Exxon is surely one of the largest and most effective companies in the world," said Morton M. Winston, Tosco's president.

"If they cannot see such a project through to the end, then I think it says something about the need for government participation on a sustained and intelligent basis in or-

der to make such a field demonstration on a commercial scale fully effective."

In a prepared statement, Synthetic Fuels Corp. said, "We believe that the synthetic fuels industry is vital to the economic and defense well-being of the nation, and will continue to encourage the private sector to proceed with their plans to develop such an industry."

Exxon's retreat from the project, the eventual cost of which was estimated by Exxon at \$5 billion to \$6 billion or more, represents a large-scale retreat on the part of oil companies from big energy projects.

Last week, Shell Canada, a unit of

the Royal Dutch-Shell group, and Gulf Canada, a unit of Gulf Oil, quit the Alands project to manufacture oil from tar sands in Alberta, leaving only the Canadian government still involved.

Mr. Meyer said that "nothing has happened in the economic outlook or in project improvements which would offset such an increase in investment costs."

No Change at Rundle

SYDNEY (Reuters) — Development of Australia's Rundle oil shale deposit is proceeding as planned despite Exxon's withdrawal from the Colony project, an Esso Australia spokesman said Monday.

Mr. Good, who is leading a slate of five candidates for election to Exxon's board of directors at the company's annual shareholder meeting on May 11, had campaigned to oust Tosco's management and sell its interest in the Colony Project back to Exxon.

In an interview, Mr. Good said that he would continue to press for Mr. Winston's removal. The dissident shareholder argued that Tosco could afford to pay approximately \$20 a share to stockholders if it sold its full Colony interest to Exxon.

Mr. Winston termed Mr. Good's anticipation of a \$20-a-share cash payout a "fanciful suggestion."

years, analysts say. A decade ago, their oil output was about half that of Middle Eastern nations, but the proportion has since fallen to less than a third.

"The Latin Americans have felt snubbed in recent years," said James Tanner, editor of Petroleum Information International, another

trade publication. "They feel they have lost strength in OPEC."

Mexico would not be the first nation to receive nonvoting status in OPEC. Other oil-producing countries, including Bolivia, Colombia, Congo, Peru and Trinidad and Tobago, have been granted such a role.

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Salomon Brothers International

BUSINESS/FINANCE

McCardell Resigns As Harvester Chief

From Agency Dispatches

CHICAGO — Archie R. McCardell resigned Monday as head of International Harvester just before the company's union workers ratified \$200 million in contract changes and new job security.

Louis W. Menk was named to replace Mr. McCardell as chairman of the board and chief executive officer of the farm implement company, which recently restructured nearly \$4 billion in debt.

Donald D. Lennox, formerly president of the IH Manufacturing Group, was named president and chief operating officer.

Mr. Menk retired recently as chairman and chief executive officer of Burlington Northern.

The action was taken at a special meeting of the Harvester board.

The United Auto Workers said Monday that its members ratified the new 2 1/2-year agreement with Harvester by a margin of 64.2 percent.

It said the pact, which covers 20,000 active and 10,000 laid-off UAW members, will be in effect through Sept. 30, 1984.

The UAW said the pact includes a profit-sharing plan and a \$1-million operating budget to launch programs for retraining and placement of workers.



Archie R. McCardell

Under the new contract, UAW members will forfeit a 3-percent annual wage increase and their quarterly cost-of-living raise.

Mr. McCardell's resignation completes a management shakeup that began when Warren Hayford resigned March 19 as president of the company. Mr. McCardell had assumed Hayford's role.

Harvester said the management change would help secure approval from its lenders for modifications needed in Harvester's financial structure.

The company also announced plans to cut costs by \$650 million during the current fiscal year — not counting the savings included in the new contract.

Mr. McCardell's actions as head of one of the nation's largest companies was a troubled one.

He took over in 1977 and as an incentive to lead the company to new heights, was given a bonus of \$1.5 million and a \$1.8 million loan at 6 percent interest to buy 60,000 shares of the company.

It said the pact, which covers 20,000 active and 10,000 laid-off UAW members, will be in effect through Sept. 30, 1984.

The UAW said the pact includes a profit-sharing plan and a \$1-million operating budget to launch programs for retraining and placement of workers.

his second year on the job — the company earned \$369.6 million, nearly double the previous year's earnings.

Mr. McCardell became the subject of some stockholder controversy last year as a result of Harvester's decision to "forgive" the loan in 1980.

Harvester has reported losses of almost \$300 million for the first quarter and of more than \$1 billion for the last six quarters.

Regan Sees Delay in Rate Decline

Reuters

WASHINGTON — U.S. Treasury Secretary Donald Regan said Monday that interest rates probably will not come down as fast as he had previously thought.

At a Senate appropriations subcommittee hearing, Mr. Regan said, "The economy is flat — dead in the water, or whatever analogy you want to use." However, he said he still believes that the recovery should start in the second half of this year, "and you should see signs of that before this summer."

Because of the lack of agreement on the federal budget, the Treasury secretary said, "the recovery might be a little less robust ... And there may be a little delay in interest rates coming down as fast as we thought they would."

His comments were in line with those made last week after the budget talks broke off with no agreement. He had warned that the recovery, when it comes, probably will not be as strong as expected because of the lack of an agreement on how to trim the large projected federal budget deficits.

After the hearing, Mr. Regan would not be pinned down on when he thought the first signs of recovery would appear. However, he said he expected the first signs to show up in inventory accumulations.

Exxon spent \$300 million to purchase its 60 percent share of the Colony project in 1980. Since then, it and Tosco have spent \$400 million on the project.

Mr. Meyer said that "nothing has happened in the economic outlook or in project improvements which would offset such an increase in investment costs."

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No Change at Rundle

SYDNEY (Reuters) — Development of Australia's Rundle oil shale deposit is proceeding as planned despite Exxon's withdrawal from the Colony project, an Esso Australia spokesman said Monday.

The scale of Rundle's development had been revised downward in April, 1981, because of Exxon's concern over the rapid increase in projected front-end costs to about \$700 million.

A spokesman for Esso Australia said he knew of no plans to alter any aspect of the scaled-down agreement.

All these Securities have been offered outside the United States.

This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

New Issue / April 27, 1982

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Hertz Capital Corporation N.V.

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Deutsche Bank

Aktiengesellschaft

Hambros Bank

Limited

Lloyds Bank International

Limited

Société Générale

Union Bank of Switzerland (Securities) Limited

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for May 3, 1982, excluding bank service charges.

| | S. | E. | D.M. | F.F. | N.L. | Gdr. | BLF. | S.F. | DK. |
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GM, Ford to Unveil Europe Models

Reuters

DETROIT — General Motors and Ford Motor have said they plan to introduce new models in Europe.

GM plans to introduce a Spanish-built subcompact S-car in Europe in September as part of a project costing \$2.5 billion to \$3 billion over three years, the automaker's president, F. James McDonald, said Monday. He also said in an interview that a right-hand-drive version of the S-car will be introduced in Britain early next year.

The GM executive said the S-car assembly capacity at the Figueres-La Armera plant will be about 270,000 cars each year. Other GM sources said the camemaker expects to produce 17,000 S-cars in Spain by year-end.

Mr. McDonald said GM has invested significant sums in an American engine and transmission plant and several other Spanish facilities "to increase our share of the European automobile market."

He indicated that the large investment was to finance construction of plants in Spain and Austria for producing parts for the new subcompact.

Ford plans to introduce a new Sierra model in Britain and West Germany in September or October, the automaker's president, Donald E. Peterson, said in an interview.

He said the auto is designed to replace the Ford Tampons-Corina models. The Ford president added that the Sierra will be assembled at plants in Britain and West Germany.

SUMMONS
Case Number WEC 089489
Superior Court of the State of California
County of Los Angeles
West District Main Street, Santa Monica, CA 90401.

Plaintiff: ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN

Defendants: SHAMS PAHLAVI, aka H.H. PRINCESS SHAMS PAHLAVI; MERRILL PAHLAVI, aka MERRILL PAHLAVI, ROBERT MERRILL PAHLAVI, and DOES 1 through 500 inclusive.

NOTICE: You have been sued. The court may decide against you without your being heard unless you respond within 30 days. Read the information below.

AVISO: Usted ha sido demandado. El Tribunal puede decidir en su contra sin audiencia a menos que Usted responda dentro de 30 días. Lea la información que sigue.

If you wish to seek the advice of an attorney in this matter, you should do so promptly so that your written responses, if any, may be filed on time.

Si Usted desea solicitar el consejo de un abogado en este asunto, deberá hacerlo lo más pronto posible, de otra manera, sus respuestas escritas si hay alguna, pueden ser registradas a tiempo.

1. TO THE DEFENDANT: A civil complaint has been filed by the plaintiff against you. If you wish to defend this lawsuit, you must, within 30 days of the service of summons, file on you, or with this court a written answer to the complaint. Unless you do so, your default will be entered on application of the plaintiff, and this court will enter a judgment against you for the relief demanded in the complaint, which could result in garnishment of wages, taking of money or property or other relief requested in the complaint.

DATED: June 30, 1981.
JOHN J. CORCORAN, Clerk
By Albert E. Orloff, Deputy

2. NOTICE TO THE PERSON SERVED: You are being served as a defendant. SHAMS PAHLAVI, aka H.H. PRINCESS SHAMS PAHLAVI.

A written response must be in the form prescribed by the California Rules of Court. It must be filed in this court with the proper filing fees and paid to the attorney or to each plaintiff not represented by an attorney. The time when a summons is deemed served on a party may vary depending on the method of service. For example, see CCP 413.10 through 415.50. The word "plaintiff" includes cross-complainant, "plaintiff" includes cross-complainant, "defendant" includes cross-defendant, the singular includes the plural.

ATKINSON, ANDELSON, LOYA,
RUDI & ROMO
911 Studebaker Rd., Suite 250
Long Beach, CA 90815
(213) 493-3571.

O'DWYER & BERNSTEIN, P.C.
99 Wall Street, New York, N.Y. 10005
(212) 288-3639.

SUMMONS
Case Number WEC 070089
Superior Court of the State of California
County of Los Angeles
West District Main Street, Santa Monica, CA 90401.

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DATED: July 20, 1981.
JOHN J. CORCORAN, Clerk
By Albert E. Orloff, Deputy

2. NOTICE TO THE PERSON SERVED: You are served as an individual defendant.

A written response must be in the form prescribed by the California Rules of Court. It must be filed in this court with the proper filing fees and paid to the attorney or to each plaintiff not represented by an attorney. The time when a summons is deemed served on a party may vary depending on the method of service. For example, see CCP 413.10 through 415.50. The word "plaintiff" includes cross-complainant, "plaintiff" includes cross-complainant, "defendant" includes cross-defendant, the singular includes the plural.

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High Court Says Futures Brokers Face Private Suit

United Press International

WASHINGTON — The Supreme Court, resolving a major scandal in commodity futures trading, ruled 5-4 Monday that people victimized by manipulations of a commodities market can sue their broker and the exchange for fraud.

The justices rejected arguments from commodities exchanges and brokers, who said allowing such suits could make them liable for millions of dollars in damages.

The cases before the justices presented a complex business dispute focusing on whether commodity trading laws can be enforced in private suits.

Writing for the majority, Justice John Paul Stevens concluded that the history of federal law involving commodities "quite clearly indicates that Congress intended to protect all futures traders from price manipulation and other fraudulent conduct."

In dissent, Justice Lewis Powell charged that the majority was flatly wrong in its interpretation of what Congress intended in enacting the law. He was joined in dissent by Chief Justice Warren Burger and Justices William Rehnquist and Sandra Day O'Connor.

Much of the dispute stemmed from the most significant scandal in the recent history of commodity futures trading — the deficit by two leading potato processors, J.R. Simplot and P.R. Taggares, who contracted to deliver approximately 100 million pounds of potatoes in May, 1976.

(Continued from Page 9)

pany level, and the more unbalanced executive found at Marine's New York City unit. Marine executives agree that big differences in style still exist among its top officers but insist that they work smoothly as a team.

Mr. Duffy, 55 years old, is basically a country boy who rose from the ranks of one of Marine's relatively small affiliates, in Watertown, N.Y. He lacks the image of a big-time banker, but officers say there is no doubt he is strongly committed to the comeback and is Marine's link with Hongkong Bank.

Mr. Petty, 52, who joined Marine in 1976, had been a partner in Lehman Brothers Kuhn Loeb and before that had spent six years in the Treasury Department under Presidents Johnson and Nixon. Between 1968 and 1972 he was assistant secretary for international affairs.

Another senior executive vice president, 41-year-old W. James Tozer Jr., spent most of his career at Citicorp and has developed a highly sophisticated strategy for

the bank, including its thrust beyond New York.

Eugene T. Mann, 51, another senior executive vice president, falls among Marine's more earthy types and, in fact, has moved to Buffalo, to which he has developed a strong loyalty. He boasts of having "repossessed cars in Flushing" and of having "opened a hot dog bar in the Rockaways" before he joined Marine.

"We have had our dreamers who thought they could do exotic things," Mr. Mann said of Marine's former senior officers. "Today, he continued, "we don't have dreamers, we have professional managers who want to get ahead."

Marine Midland Goes Shopping for Banks

(Continued from Page 9)

company level, and the more unbalanced executive found at Marine's New York City unit. Marine executives agree that big differences in style still exist among its top officers but insist that they work smoothly as a team.

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W. German GNP Seen Growing 0.5% in '82

Reuters

BONN — West Germany's real gross national product probably will grow about 0.5 percent this year after contracting 0.3 percent in 1981, the country's leading economic research institute said Monday. They also said West Germany should record its first current account surplus since 1978.

On the forecast for economic growth, one of the five institutes dissented: The Institute for World Economics of Kiel predicted that the cases before the justices presented a complex business dispute focusing on whether commodity trading laws can be enforced in private suits.

The institute predicted that exports will grow 7 percent in volume this year, down from 8.5 percent in 1981, and that will start growing only in the second half of 1982.

Last week, West Germany's central bank, the Bundesbank, predicted that the current account would be nearly in balance this year if there were no new political troubles or major disruptions in foreign trade or payments.

The institutes predicted that the annual spring report said: "The cases before the justices presented a complex business dispute focusing on whether commodity trading laws can be enforced in private suits.

The institute predicted that exports will grow 7 percent in volume this year, down from 8.5 percent in 1981, and that will start growing only in the second half of 1982.

Last week, West Germany reported a trade surplus for March of 6.42 billion DM, its largest monthly surplus in the post-war

period.

The institutes also forecast that unemployment will average 1.7 million and that inflation would be about 5 percent.

The country's jobless rate fell to 8.1 percent in February after setting a 27-year high of 8.2 percent in January.

Mr. Lahmstein agreed with the forecast that inflation will slow.

But, he said, referring to the unemployment forecast, "The improvement in conditions is not sufficient yet to cause any relaxation in the employment market this year."



Otto Lambdorff

United States DuPont

Year 1981 Revenue \$6,700,000 Profits 64,432 Loss 550,000 Per Share 1.06

1980 Revenue 5,710,000 Profits 208,000 Loss 554,300 Per Share 1.32

1979 Revenue 4,200,000 Profits 426,400 Loss 554,300 Per Share 1.32

COMPANY REPORTS

Revenue and profits, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated

Canada

Hudson Bay Mining & Smelt.

1st Quar. 1981 Revenue 24,111 Profits 2,391 Loss 5,052 Per Share 0.82

Switzerland

Hoffmann La Roche

Year 1981 Revenue 6,700,000 Profits 550,000 Loss 550,000 Per Share 1.06

1980 Revenue 5,710,000 Profits 208,000 Loss 554,300 Per Share 1.32

1979 Revenue 4,200,000 Profits 426,400 Loss 554,300 Per Share 1.32

1982 Revenue 3,710,000 Profits 100,000 Loss 554,300 Per Share 1.32

1981 Revenue 3,210,000 Profits 80,000 Loss 554,300 Per Share 1.32

1980 Revenue 2,710,000 Profits 60,000 Loss 554,300 Per Share 1.32

1979 Revenue 2,210,000 Profits 40,000 Loss 554,300 Per Share 1.32

1978 Revenue 1,710,000 Profits 20,000 Loss 554,300 Per Share 1.32

1977 Revenue 1,210,000 Profits 10,000 Loss 554,300 Per Share 1.32

1976 Revenue 710,000 Profits 5,000 Loss 554,300 Per Share 1.32

1975 Revenue 410,000 Profits 2,000 Loss 554,300 Per Share 1.32

1974 Revenue 210,000 Profits 1,000 Loss 554,300 Per Share 1.32

1973 Revenue 110,000 Profits 500 Loss 554,300 Per Share 1.32

1972 Revenue 60,000 Profits 200 Loss 554,300 Per Share 1.32

1971 Revenue 30,000 Profits 100 Loss 554,300 Per Share 1.32

1970 Revenue 10,000 Profits 50 Loss 554,300 Per Share 1.32

1969 Revenue 5,000 Profits 20 Loss 554,300 Per Share 1.32

1968 Revenue 2,000 Profits 10 Loss 554,300 Per Share 1.32

1967 Revenue 1,000 Profits 5 Loss 554,300 Per Share 1.32

1966 Revenue 500 Profits 2 Loss 554,300 Per Share 1.32

1965 Revenue 200 Profits 1 Loss 554,300 Per Share 1.32

1964 Revenue 100 Profits 0.5 Loss 554,300 Per Share 1.32

1963 Revenue 50 Profits 0.25 Loss 554,300 Per Share 1.32

1962 Revenue 25 Profits 0.125 Loss 554,300 Per Share 1.32

1961 Revenue 10 Profits 0.05 Loss 554,3

Lakers Oust Suns: Celtics, Spurs, 76ers Stretch Leads

From Agency Dispatches

PHOENIX, Ariz. — Earvin "Magic" Johnson scored six straight points late in the fourth period and the Los Angeles Lakers held on for a 112-107 victory Sunday over the Phoenix Suns to sweep their National Basketball Association playoff series.

Los Angeles, by winning the best-of-seven Western Conference semifinals in four straight, will meet the winner of the Seattle-San Antonio series, where the Spurs widened their best-of-seven advantage to 3-1 by defeating the SuperSonics 115-113.

In the Eastern Conference semifinals, Philadelphia topped Milwaukee 100-93, and Boston downed Washington 103-99, as both factors took 3-1 series leads. The three semifinal series resume Wednesday.

Johnson, who had keyed the three previous Laker victories, broke a 100-100 tie on a tap-in with 5:11 to go. Then he hit two free throws and a layup in a 16-second span to put Los Angeles up 106-100 with 3:41 remaining.

Johnson's offensive rebound set up Jamal Wilkes' jumper with 4:3 to go, and a Nomin Nixon free throw made it 108-102.

Dennis Johnson, who had a game-high 31 points for Phoenix, finished off a three-point play to narrow the Suns' deficit to 108-105 with 45 seconds left.

With 18 seconds remaining, Corzine hit two more free throws to make the score 113-110.

Mike Bratz, who also had 17 points, added two more insurance free throws with six seconds left to put San Antonio ahead 115-110.

Gus Williams, who led all scorers with 33 points, connected on a three-pointer at the buzzer to account for the final score.

At Milwaukee, Julius Erving poured in 21 points and Caldwell Jones matched his single-game high for the season with 20 in the Philadelphia 76ers' victory.

Bobby Jones sparked a late surge by scoring 10 of his 18 points in the fourth quarter for the 76ers.

"It seemed like Milwaukee burned out a little," Erving said.

"They had to play people a lot of minutes yesterday, and I think you could feel that late in the game today."

The weary Bucks, who have lost guard Quinn Buckner and swingman Junior Bridgeman for the season because of injuries, won Saturday's game 92-91. But in the process they played five players — Marques Johnson, Mickey Johnson, Bob Lanier, Brian Winters and Moncrief — an average of 42 minutes apiece.

Marques Johnson scored 23 to

Abdul-Jabbar and Wilkes wound up with 24 points apiece, while Nixon had 17 and Johnson 15.

Walter Davis scored 18 points for Phoenix, Alvan Adams and rookie Larry Nance had 16 each.

At San Antonio, Texas, Spurs' backup center Dave Corzine sank four free throws in the last 30 seconds to anchor San Antonio's victory.

Corzine, who wound up with 17 points and pulled down some key rebounds in the stretch, put San Antonio ahead to stay with 30 seconds left with two free throws after the lead had changed hands 17 times and the score was tied 23 times.

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lead the Bucks and Winters had 22, including three 3-pointers in the final quarter.

At Lansdowne, Md., the Boston Celtics scored six free throws in the final 75 seconds of overtime, the last two clinching shots by Larry Bird with eight seconds remaining, to defeat the Washington Bullets.

The Celtics, who trailed by as much as 10 points in the third quarter, pulled even at 97-97 with a basket by Kevin McHale with 1:50 to go. The only points by Washington in the final two minutes came on two free throws by Frank Johnson with six seconds remaining.

Cedric Maxwell, who finished with 20 points, put Boston ahead for keeps by sinking one of two free throws with 1:15 left. Tiny Archibald added two more from the foul line with 18 seconds to play and Bird two more with eight seconds left.

Robert Parish scored 28 points to lead Boston before fouling out with 39 seconds left in regulation time, and McHale finished with 25.

Spencer Haywood led Washington with 28 points and Greg Ballard had 20.

"We played as well as we could play," Bullets Coach Gene Stue said, summing up his team's problem in this series: No matter how well they play, they lack the strength and depth to beat the Celtics consistently.

Pirate catcher Steve Nicosia can only watch the ball bounce away as Terry Puhl of the Astros slides home safely. The Astros won, 6-2, for their third straight victory in Pittsburgh.

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The men had no such identity problem, which perhaps explains why the men's circuit since 1968, when the open era began, remains divided and dominated by personalities and politicians.

Expensive Rivalry

"There's a tremendous feeling that there's chaos and anarchy in the men's game," said Owen Williams, a longtime official, who currently serves as executive director of WCT. "It is volatile. It grew too fast. ... [But] nobody's forcing anybody to do anything."

Most players and their management representatives have been able to circumvent the rules against guarantees through bonuses or promotional or corporate tie-ins at an event. For example, Ivan Lendl was to have received a \$70,000 bonus over and above prize money for playing in the World Team Cup, an incentive based on his computer ranking. Lendl forfeited the bonus when he opted to play the Tournament of Champions, which started Sunday at Forest Hills.

Both WCT, which operates the Tournament of Champions and ATP, which stages the World Team Cup, claimed Lendl had signed commitments for their tournaments. "I'd say if Lendl doesn't play the World Team Cup," said Earl (Butch) Buchholz, the executive director of the players' association, "and McEnroe and Borg don't play, we may lose that star."

The Men's International Professional Tennis Council now is conducting an investigation into a Grand Prix tournament that offered large-scale under-the-table guarantees to players.

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problem, which perhaps explains why the men's circuit since 1968, when the open era began, remains divided and dominated by personalities and politicians.

Expensive Rivalry

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